

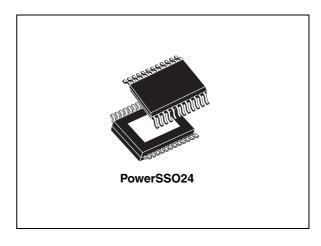
# Integrated stepper motor driver for bipolar stepper motors with microstepping and programmable current profile

#### **Features**

- Two full bridges for max. 1.3 A load (R<sub>DSON</sub> = 500 mΩ)
- Programmable current waveform with look-up table: 9 entries with 5 bit resolution
- Current regulation by integrated PWM controller and internal current sensing
- Programmable stepping mode: full, half, mini and microstepping
- Programmable slew rate for EMC and power dissipation optimization
- Programmable Fast-, Slow-, Mixed- and Auto-Decay Mode
- Full-scale current programmable with 3 bit resolution
- Programmable stall detection
- Step clock input for reduced µController requirements
- Very low current consumption in standby mode  $I_S < 3 \mu A$ , typ.  $T_j \le 85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- All outputs short circuit protected with openload, overload current, temperature warning and thermal shutdown
- The PWM signal of the internal PWM controller is available as digital output.
- All parameters are guaranteed for 3 V < Vcc < 5.3 V and for 7 V < Vs < 20 V</li>

### **Applications**

Stepper motor driver for bipolar stepper motors in automotive applications like light levelling, Bending light and Throttle control.



#### **Description**

The L9942 is an integrated stepper motor driver for bipolar stepper motors with microstepping and programmable current profile look-up-table to allow a flexible adaptation of the stepper motor characteristics and intended operating conditions. It is possible to use different current profiles depending on target criteria: audible noise, vibrations, rotation speed or torque. The decay mode used in PWM-current control circuit can be programmed to slow-, fast-, mixed-and autodecay. In autodecay mode device will use slow decay mode if the current for the next step will increase and the fast decay or mixed decay mode if the current will decrease. The programmable stall detection is useful in case of head lamp leveling and bending light application, by preventing to run the motor too long time in stall for position alignment. If a stall is detected, the alignment process is closed and the noise is minimized.

Table 1. Device summary

Order code	Junction temp. range, °C	Package	Packing
L9942XP1	-40 to 150	PowerSSO24	Tube
L9942XP1TR	-40 to 150	PowerSSO24	Tape and reel

Contents L9942

# **Contents**

1	Bloc	k diagram and pin information
2	Devi	ce description9
	2.1	Dual power supply: V <sub>S</sub> and V <sub>CC</sub> 9
	2.2	Standby mode 9
	2.3	Diagnostic functions
	2.4	Overvoltage and undervoltage detection 9
	2.5	Temperature warning and thermal shutdown 10
	2.6	Inductive loads 10
	2.7	Cross-current protection
	2.8	PWM current regulation
	2.9	Decay modes
	2.10	Overcurrent detection
	2.11	Open load detection
	2.12	Stepping modes
	2.13	Decay modes
3	Elect	rical specifications14
	3.1	Absolute maximum ratings
	3.2	ESD protection
	3.3	Thermal data
	3.4	Electrical characteristics
		3.4.1 Supply
		3.4.2 Over- and undervoltage detection
		3.4.3 Reference current output
		3.4.4 Charge pump output
		3.4.5 Outputs: Qxn (x = A; B n = 1; 2)
		3.4.6 PWM control
4	Func	tional description of the logic with SPI
	4.1	Motor stepping clock input (STEP)
	4.2	PWM output (PWM)
	4.3	Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

9	Revi	sion history
8	Pack	rage information
	7.3	Load current control and detection of overcurrent (shortages at outputs) 33
	7.2	Step clock input
	7.1	Stall detection
7	App	endix 33
	6.6	STEP timing 30
	6.5	CSN timing
	6.4	Output: DO timing
	6.3	Outputs: DO, PWM
	6.2	DI timing
	6.1	Inputs: CSN, CLK, STEP, EN and DI
6	•	c with SPI - electrical characteristics
		5.8.3 PWM monitoring for stall detection
		5.8.2 SPI communication monitoring
		5.8.1 Fault condition
	5.8	Auxiliary logic blocks
	5.7	Register 7
	5.6	Register 6
	5.5	Register 4 and 5
	5.4	Register 3
	5.3	Register 2
	5.2	Register 1
	5.1	Register 0
5	SPI -	control and status registers23
	4.8	Data register
	4.7	Serial clock (CLK)
	4.6	Serial data out (DO)
	4.5	Serial data in (DI)
	4.4	Chip select not (CSN)

List of tables L9942

# List of tables

Table 1.	Device summary	1
Table 2.	Pin description	7
Table 3.	Truth table	. 11
Table 4.	Absolute maximum ratings	. 14
Table 5.	ESD protection	. 14
Table 6.	Operating junction temperature	. 15
Table 7.	Temperature warning and thermal shutdown	. 15
Table 8.	Supply	. 16
Table 9.	Over- and undervoltage detection	. 17
Table 10.	Reference current output	. 17
Table 11.	Charge pump output	. 18
Table 12.	Outputs: Qxn (x = A; B n =1; 2)	. 18
Table 13.	PWM control (see <i>Figure 4</i> and <i>Figure 7</i> )	. 20
Table 14.	Register 0	. 23
Table 15.	Register 1	. 24
Table 16.	Register 2	. 24
Table 17.	Register 3	. 25
Table 18.	Register 4 and 5	. 25
Table 19.	Register 6	. 26
Table 20.	Register 7	. 26
Table 21.	Inputs: CSN, CLK, STEP, EN and DI	. 28
Table 22.	DI timing (see <i>Figure 11</i> and <i>Figure 13</i> )	28
Table 23.	Outputs: DO, PWM	. 29
Table 24.	Output: DO timing (see Figure 12 and Figure 13)	. 29
Table 25.	CSN timing	. 29
Table 26.	STEP timing	. 30
Tahla 27	Document revision history	30

L9942 List of figures

# **List of figures**

Figure 1.	Block diagram	. 6
Figure 2.	Pin connection (top view)	. 6
Figure 3.	Stepping modes	. 12
Figure 4.	Decay modes	. 13
Figure 5.	Thermal data of the package	. 15
Figure 6.	VS monitoring	. 17
Figure 7.	Logic to set load current limit	. 19
Figure 8.	Switching on minimum time	20
Figure 9.	SPI and registers	. 22
Figure 10.	Transfer timing diagram	30
Figure 11.	Input timing	30
Figure 12.	SPI - DO valid data delay time and valid time	31
Figure 13.	DO enable and disable time	. 31
Figure 14.	Timing of status bit 0 (fault condition)	32
Figure 15.	Stall detection	35
Figure 16.	Reference generation for PWM control (switch on)	36
Figure 17.	Reference generation for PWM control (decay)	
Figure 18.	PowerSSO24 mechanical data and package dimensions	38

#### **Block diagram and pin information** 1

Figure 1. **Block diagram** 

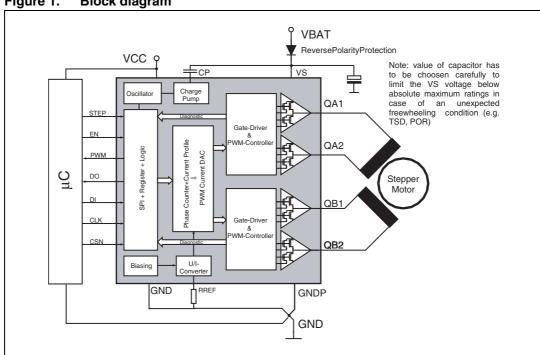


Figure 2. Pin connection (top view)

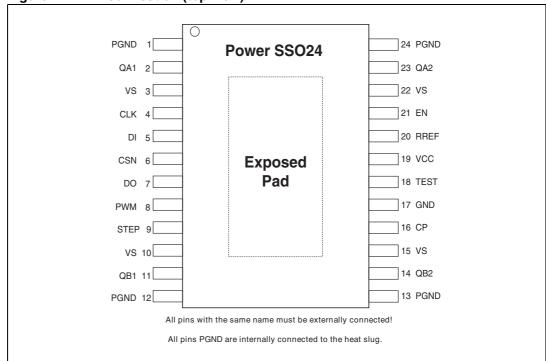


Table 2. Pin description

Table 2.	Pili desc	·
Pin	Symbol	Function
1, 12, 13, 24	PGND	<b>Power ground:</b> All pins PGND are internally connected to the heat slug. <b>Important</b> : All pins of PGND must be externally connected!
3, 10, 15, 22	VS	Power supply voltage (external reverse protection required): For EMI reason a ceramic capacitor as close as possible to PGND is recommended. <i>Important</i> : All pins of VS must be externally connected!
2, 23	QA1,QA 2	Fullbridge-outputs An: The output is built by a high-side and a low-side switch, which are internally connected. The output stage of both switches is a power DMOS transistor. Each driver has an internal reverse diode (bulk-drain-diode: highside driver from output to VS, low-side driver from PGND to output). This output is overcurrent protected.
11, 14	QB1,QB 2	Fullbridge-outputs Bn: The output is built by a highside and a low-side switch, which are internally connected. The output stage of both switches is a power DMOS transistor. Each driver has an internal reverse diode (bulk-drain-diode: highside driver from output to VS, low-side driver from PGND to output). This output is overcurrent protected.
4	CLK	SPI clock input: The input requires CMOS logic levels. The CLK input has a pull-down current. It controls the internal shift register of the SPI.
5	DI	<b>Serial data input:</b> The input requires CMOS logic levels. The DI input has a pull-down current. It receives serial data from the microcontroller. The data is a 16bit control word and the most significant bit (MSB, bit 0) is transferred first.
6	CSN	Chip Select Not input The input requires CMOS logic levels. The CSN input has a pull-up current. The serial data transfer between device and micro controller is enabled by pulling the input CSN to low level.
7	DO	SPI data output: The diagnosis data is available via the SPI and it is a tristate-output. The output is CMOS compatible will remain highly resistive, if the chip is not selected by the input CSN (CSN = high)
8	PWM	<b>PWM output</b> This CMOS compatible output reflects the current duty cycle of the internal PWM controller of bridge A. It is an high resistance output until VCC has reached minimum voltage ore can switched off via the SPI command.
9	STEP	<b>Step clock input:</b> The input requires CMOS logic levels. The STEP input has a pull-down current. It is clock of up and down counter of control register 0. Rising edge starts new PWM cycle to drive motor in next position.
16	СР	Charge Pump Output: A ceramic capacitor (e.g.100 nF) to VS can be connected to this pin to buffer the charge-pump voltage.
17	GND	<b>Ground:</b> Reference potential besides power ground e.g. for reference resistor RREF. From this pin exist a resistive path via substrate to PGND.
18	TEST	<b>Test input</b> The TEST input has a pull-down current. Pin used for production test only. In the application it must be connected to GND.
19	VCC	<b>Logic supply voltage:</b> For this input a ceramic capacitor as close as possible to GND is recommended.



Table 2. Pin description (continued)

Pin	Symbol	Function
20	RREF	Reference Resistor The reference resistor is used to generate a temperature stable reference current used for current control and internal oscillator. At this output a voltage of about 1.28V is present. The resistor should be chosen that a current of about 200uA will flow through the resistor.
21	EN	<b>Enable input:</b> The input requires CMOS logic levels. The EN input has a pull-down resistor. In standby-mode outputs will be switched off and all registers will be cleared. If EN is set to a logic high level then the device will enter the active mode.

L9942 Device description

### 2 Device description

#### 2.1 Dual power supply: $V_S$ and $V_{CC}$

The power supply voltage  $V_S$  supplies the half bridges. An internal charge-pump is used to drive the highside switches. The logic supply voltage  $V_{CC}$  (stabilized) is used for the logic part and the SPI of the device. Due to the independent logic supply voltage the control and status information will not be lost, if there are temporary spikes or glitches on the power supply voltage. In case of power-on ( $V_{CC}$  increases from undervoltage to  $V_{POR\ OFF} = 2.60\ V$ , typical) the circuit is initialized by an internally generated power-on-reset (POR). If the voltage  $V_{CC}$  decreases under the minimum threshold ( $V_{POR\ ON} = 2.3\ V$ , typical), the outputs are switched to tristate (high impedance) and the internal registers are cleared.

### 2.2 Standby mode

The EN input has a pull-down resistor. The device is in standby mode if EN input isn't set to a logic high level. All latched data will be cleared and the inputs and outputs are switched to high impedance. In the standby mode the current at VS (VCC) is less than 3  $\mu$ A (1  $\mu$ A) for CSN = high (DO in tristate). If EN is set to a logic high level then the device will enter the active mode. In the active mode the charge pump and the supervisor functions are activated.

#### 2.3 Diagnostic functions

All diagnostic functions (overload/-current, open load, power supply over-/undervoltage, temperature warning and thermal shutdown) are internally filtered ( $t_{GL}=32~\mu s$ , typical) and the condition has to be valid for a minimum time before the corresponding status bit in the status registers will be set. The filters are used to improve the noise immunity of the device. Open load and temperature warning function are intended for information purpose and will not change the state of the bridge drivers. On contrary, the overload/-current and thermal shutdown condition will disable the corresponding driver (overload/-current) or all drivers (thermal shutdown), respectively. The microcontroller has to clear the status bit to reactivate the bridge driver.

### 2.4 Overvoltage and undervoltage detection

If the power supply voltage Vs rises above the overvoltage threshold  $V_{SOV\ OFF}$  (typical 21 V), an overvoltage condition is detected. Programmable by SPI (OVW) the outputs are switched to high impedance state (default after reset) or the overvoltage bit is set without switching the outputs to high impedance. When the voltage Vs drops below the undervoltage threshold  $V_{SUV\ OFF}$ , the outputs are switched to high impedance state to avoid the operation of the power devices without sufficient gate driving voltage (increased power dissipation). Error condition is latched and the microcontroller needs to clear the status bits to reactivate the drivers.

Device description L9942

#### 2.5 Temperature warning and thermal shutdown

If junction temperature rises above  $T_{j\ TW}$  a temperature warning flag is set which is detectable via the SPI. If junction temperature increases above the second threshold  $T_{j\ SD}$ , the thermal shutdown bit will be set and power DMOS transistors of all output stages are switched off to protect the device. In order to reactivate the output stages the junction temperature must decrease below  $T_{j\ SD}$  - $T_{j\ SD}$  HYS and the thermal shutdown bit has to be cleared by the microcontroller.

#### 2.6 Inductive loads

Each half bridge is built by an internally connected highside and a low-side power DMOS transistor. Due to the built-in reverse diodes of the output transistors, inductive loads can be driven without external free-wheeling diodes. In order to reduce the power dissipation during free-wheeling condition the PWM controller will switch-on the output transistor parallel to the freewheeling diode (synchronous rectification).

#### 2.7 Cross-current protection

The four half-brides of the device are cross-current protected by an internal delay time depending on the programmed slew rate. If one driver (LS or HS) is turned-off then activation of the other driver of the same half bridge will be automatically delayed by the cross-current protection time.

#### 2.8 PWM current regulation

An internal current monitor output of each high-side and low-side transistor sources a current image which has a fixed ratio of the instantaneous load current. This current images are compared with the current limit in PWM control. Range of limit can reach from programmed full scale value (register1 DAC Scale) down belonging LSB value of 5 bit DAC (register1 DAC Phase x). The data of the two 5 bit DACs comes form set up in 9 current profiles (register2 to 6). If signal changes to logic high at pin STEP then 2 current profiles are moved in register1 for DAC Phase A and B. Number of profile depends on phase counter reading and direction bit in register0 (*Figure 7*). The bridges are switched on until the load current sensed at HS switch exceeds the limit. Load current comparator signal is used to detect open load or overcurrent condition also.

### 2.9 Decay modes

During off-time the device will use one of several decay modes programmable by SPI (*Figure 4* top). In slow decay mode HS switches are activated after cross current protection time for synchronous rectification to reduce the power dissipation (*Figure 4* detail A). In fast decay opposite half bridge will switched on after cross current protection time, that is same like change in the direction. For mixed decay the duration of fast decay period before slow decay can be set to a fixed time (*Figure 4* detail B continuous line) or is triggered by underrun of the load current limit (*Figure 4* detail B dashed line), that can be detected at LS switch. The special mode where the actual phase counter value is taken into account to select the decay mode is called auto decay (e.g. in *Figure 3* Micro Stepping DIR=1). If the absolute value of the current limit is higher as during step before then PWM control uses

L9942 Device description

slow decay mode always. Otherwise one of the fast decay modes is automatic selected for a quick decrease of the load current and so it obtains new lower target value.

#### 2.10 Overcurrent detection

The overcurrent detection circuit monitors the load current in each activated output stage. In HS stage it is in function after detection of current limit during PWM cycle and in LS stage it works permanently. If the load current exceeds the overcurrent detection threshold for at least  $t_{\rm ISC} = 4~\mu s$ , the overcurrent flag is set and the corresponding driver is switched off to reduce the power dissipation and to protect the integrated circuit. Error condition is latched and the microcontroller needs to clear the status bits to reactivate the drivers.

### 2.11 Open load detection

The open load detection monitors the activity time of the PWM controller and is available for each phase. If the limit of load current is below around 100mA then open load condition is detectable. Open load bit for a bridge is set in the register6 if this low current limit can't reached after at least 15 consecutive PWM cycles.

Table 3. Truth table

DC2	DC1	DC0	14	13	I2	l1	10	max. IOL
0	0	0	0	х	х	х	х	46mA
0	0	1	0	х	х	х	х	68mA
0	1	0	0	0	х	х	х	52mA
0	1	1	0	0	х	х	х	81mA
1	0	0	0	0	0	х	х	53mA
1	0	1	0	0	0	х	х	78mA
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	37mA
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	44mA

Truth table shows possible profiles for active open load detection. Maximum threshold IOL is shown in left column if x bits are 1 (see also *Figure 7*). Lowest possible limit is e.g. 3.1 mA for DC2=DC1=DC0=0 and it is set only I0=1.

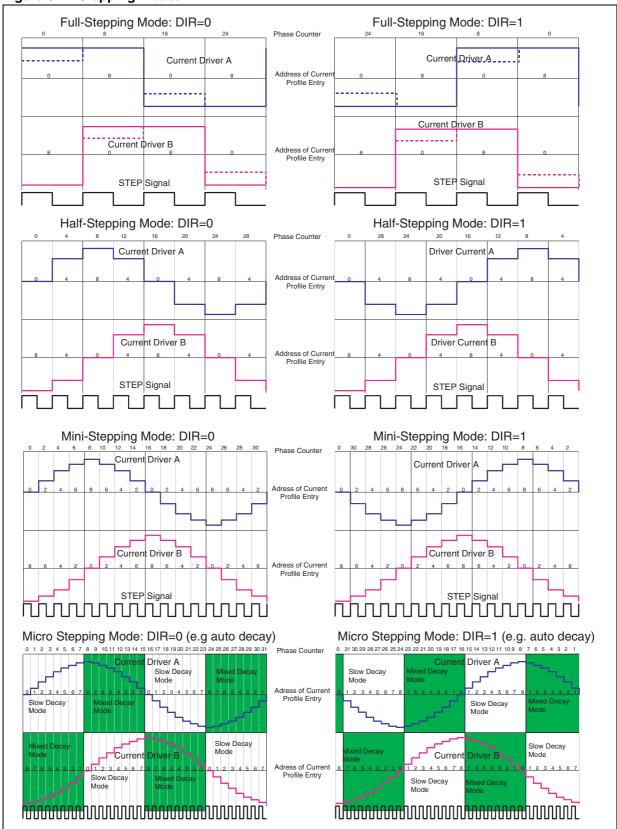
### 2.12 Stepping modes

One full revolution can consist of four full steps, eight half steps, sixteen mini steps or 32 microsteps.

Mode is set up in register 0 and it defines increment size of phase counter. Phase counter value defines address of corresponding current profile. Stepping modes with typical profile values can see in *Figure 3* (e.g. also so called 'Two Phase On' shown in dashed line).

Device description L9942

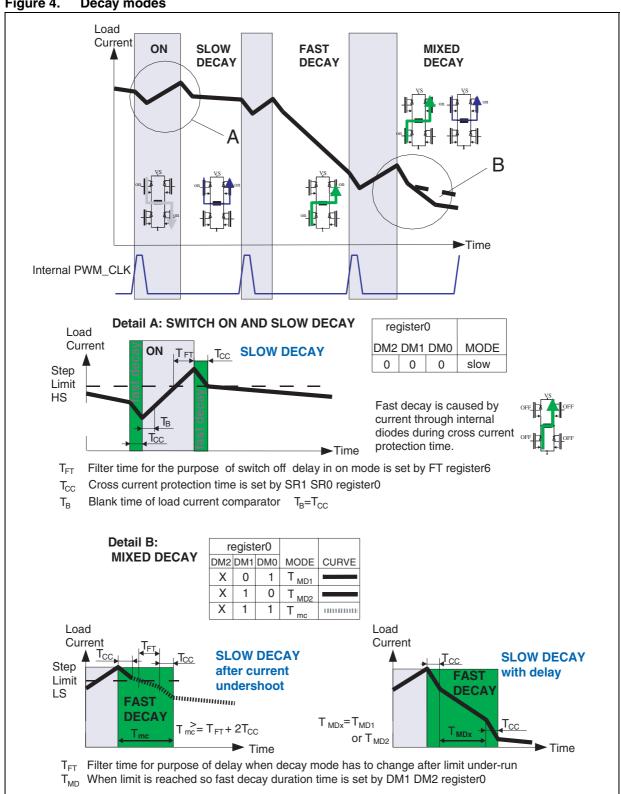
Figure 3. Stepping modes



L9942 **Device description** 

#### **Decay modes** 2.13

Figure 4. **Decay modes** 



# 3 Electrical specifications

### 3.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 4. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>S</sub>	DC supply voltage	-0.3 to 28	V
vs.	single pulse t <sub>max</sub> < 400 ms	40	V
V <sub>CC</sub>	Stabilized supply voltage, logic supply	-0.3 to 5.5	V
V <sub>DI</sub> ,V <sub>DO</sub> , V <sub>CLK</sub> V <sub>CSN</sub> , V <sub>STEP</sub> V <sub>EN</sub>	Digital input / output voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>RREF</sub>	Current reference resistor	-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	٧
V <sub>CP</sub>	Charge pump output	-0.3 to V <sub>S</sub> + 11	V
V <sub>Qxn</sub>	(x=A;B n=1;2) output voltage	-0.3 to V <sub>S</sub> + 0.3	V
I <sub>Qxn</sub>	(x=A;B n=1;2) output current	±2.5	Α

Warning: Leaving the limitation of any of these values may cause an irreversible damage of the integrated circuit!

# 3.2 ESD protection

Table 5. ESD protection

Parameter	Value	Unit
All pins	±2 <sup>(1)</sup>	kV
output pins: Qxn (x=A;B n=1;2)	±4 <sup>(2)</sup>	kV

<sup>1.</sup> HBM according to MIL 883C, Method 3015.7 or EIA/JESD22-A114-A

<sup>2.</sup> HBM with all unzapped pins grounded

### 3.3 Thermal data

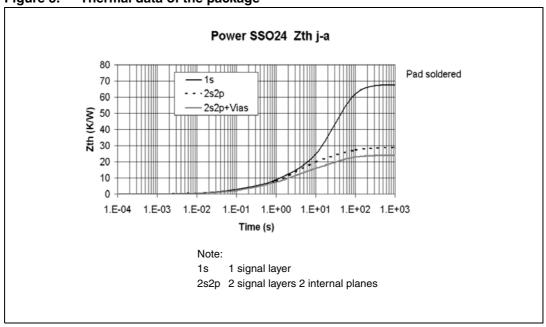
Table 6. Operating junction temperature

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
T <sub>j</sub>	Operating junction temperature	-40 to 150	°C

Table 7. Temperature warning and thermal shutdown

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
T <sub>jTW ON</sub>	Temperature warning threshold junction temperature	T <sub>j</sub> increasing	-	-	150	°C
T <sub>jTW OFF</sub>	Temperature warning threshold junction temperature	-	130	-	-	°C
T <sub>jSD ON</sub>	Thermal shutdown threshold junction temperature	-	-	-	170	°C
T <sub>jSD OFF</sub>	Thermal shutdown threshold junction temperature	-	150	-	-	°C
T <sub>jSD HYS</sub>	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	-	-	5	-	K

Figure 5. Thermal data of the package



### 3.4 Electrical characteristics

 $V_S$  = 7 to 20 V,  $V_{CC}$  = 3.0 to 5.3 V,  $T_j$  = -40 to 150 °C,  $I_{REF}$  = -200  $\mu A$ , unless otherwise specified. The voltages are referred to GND and currents are assumed positive, when the current flows into the pin.

#### **3.4.1** Supply

Table 8. Supply

Symbol	Parameter	Test cond	ition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	V <sub>S</sub> DC supply current in active mode	$V_S = 13.5 \text{ V, EN=V}_C$ floating	<sub>C</sub> outputs	-	7	20 mA	
I <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> quiescent supply current	V <sub>S</sub> = 13.5 V, TEST, EN = 0V outputs	T <sub>j</sub> = -40 °C to 25 °C	-	3	10	μA
		floating	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	6	20	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V EN=V <sub>CC</sub> DI=CLK=STEP=0V	С,	-	1	3	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> DC supply current in active mode	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V TEST; EN = 0 V; CSN = V <sub>CC</sub> no clocks outputs floating	T <sub>j</sub> = -40 °C to 25 °C	-	1	3	μА
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> quiescent supply current	CSN=V <sub>CC</sub> no clocks outputs floating	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	2	6	μА
		V <sub>S</sub> = 13.5 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	T <sub>j</sub> = -40 °C to 25 °C	-	4	13	
I <sub>S</sub> + I <sub>CC</sub>	Sum quiescent supply current	TEST; EN=0 V CSN=V <sub>CC</sub> no clocks outputs floating	T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C	-	8	26	μΑ
t <sub>setPOR</sub> (1)	V <sub>CC</sub> on set up time	EN = 5 V, CSN=CLK changes from high of level LOW	2	-	-	μs	

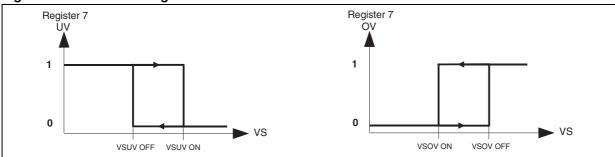
<sup>1.</sup> This parameter is guaranteed by design.

### 3.4.2 Over- and undervoltage detection

Table 9. Over- and undervoltage detection

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>SUV ON</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> UV-threshold voltage	ltage V <sub>S</sub> increasing		-	6.90	V
V <sub>SUV OFF</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> UV-threshold voltage	V <sub>S</sub> decreasing	4.8	-	-	٧
V <sub>SUV hyst</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> UV-hysteresis	V <sub>SUV ON</sub> -V <sub>SUV OFF</sub>	-	0.3	-	٧
V <sub>SOV OFF</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> OV-threshold voltage	V <sub>S</sub> increasing	-	21	25	٧
V <sub>SOV ON</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> OV-threshold voltage	V <sub>S</sub> decreasing	18.5	20	-	٧
V <sub>SOV hys</sub> t	V <sub>S</sub> OV-hysteresis	V <sub>SOV OFF</sub> -V <sub>SOV ON</sub>	-	0.5	-	٧
V <sub>POR OFF</sub>	Power-off-reset threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> increasing	-	2.6	2.9	٧
V <sub>POR ON</sub>	Power-on-reset threshold	V <sub>CC</sub> decreasing	2.00	2.3	-	V
V <sub>POR hyst</sub>	Power-on-reset hysteresis	V <sub>POR OFF</sub> -V <sub>POR ON</sub>	-	0.11	-	V

Figure 6. VS monitoring



### 3.4.3 Reference current output

Table 10. Reference current output

Symbol	Parameter	1 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20		Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>REF</sub>	Reference voltage range	I <sub>REF</sub> = -200 μA	1.05	1.25	1.45	V
I <sub>REFshorted</sub>	Reference current threshold shorted pin REF	register6 bit7 RERR = 1	-	-	-250	μА
I <sub>REFopen</sub>	Reference current threshold open pin REF	register6 bit7 RERR = 1	-150	-	-	μА

The device works properly without the external resistor at pin REF. In this case it doesn't have to fulfill all specified parameters.

#### 3.4.4 Charge pump output

Table 11. Charge pump output

Symbol	Parameter	Test	condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
		V <sub>S</sub> =7 V	I <sub>CP</sub> = -100 μA, all	11	-	20	V
V <sub>CP</sub>	Charge pump output voltage	V <sub>S</sub> =13.5 V	switches off at	20	-	35	V
		V <sub>S</sub> =20 V	Qxn	30	-	40	V

The ripple of voltage at CP can suppressed using a capacity of e.g.100 nF.

#### 3.4.5 Outputs: Qxn (x = A; B n = 1; 2)

The comparator, which is monitoring current image of HS, is working during ON cycle of PWM control. If load current is higher as set value then the signal ILIMIT is generated and after filter time the bridge is switched off. Test mode gets access to signal ILIMIT and threshold of current can be measured.

Table 12. Outputs: Qxn (x = A; B n = 1; 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
		$V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}, T_j = 25 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = -1.0 \text{ A}$	-	500	700	mΩ		
R <sub>DSON HS</sub>	On-resistance Qxn to V <sub>S</sub>	$V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}, T_j = 125 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = -1.0 \text{ A}$	-	750	1000	mΩ		
		$V_S = 7.0 \text{ V}, T_j = 25 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = -1.0 \text{ A}$	-	550	750	mΩ		
R <sub>DSON LS</sub>		$V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}, T_j = 25 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = + 1.0 \text{ A}$	-	500	700	mΩ		
	On-resistance Qxn to PGND	$V_S = 13.5 \text{ V}, T_j = 125 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = + 1.0 \text{ A}$	-	750	1000	mΩ		
		$V_S = 7.0 \text{ V}, T_j = 25 \text{ °C},$ $I_{Qxn} = + 1.0 \text{ A}$	-	550	750	mΩ		
II <sub>QxnOC</sub> I	Output overcurrent limitation to VS or PGND	test mode exclusive of filter time 4µs ( <i>Chapter 2.10</i> )	1.6	2	-	А		
		Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=000	60	95	130			
		Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=001	100	140	180			
	Value of output current to	Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=010	180	230	280			
	supply V <sub>S</sub> (so called full	Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=011	300	360	420	mA		
I <sub>QxnFS_HS</sub>	scale value)1 sourcing	Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=100	485	550	615	IIIA		
	from HS switch	Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=101	720	810	900			
		Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=110	1000	1150	1300			
		Bits: DC2 DC1 DC0=111	1200	1350				
I <sub>QxnLIM_HS</sub>	Accuracy of micro steps current limit	-	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	-	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	mA		

<sup>1.</sup> MIN=  $0.92 \cdot I_{QxnLIM} - 0.02 \cdot II_{QxnFS\_HS} I$ ; MAX=  $1.08 \cdot I_{QxnLIM} + 0.02 \cdot II_{QxnFS\_HS} I$ 

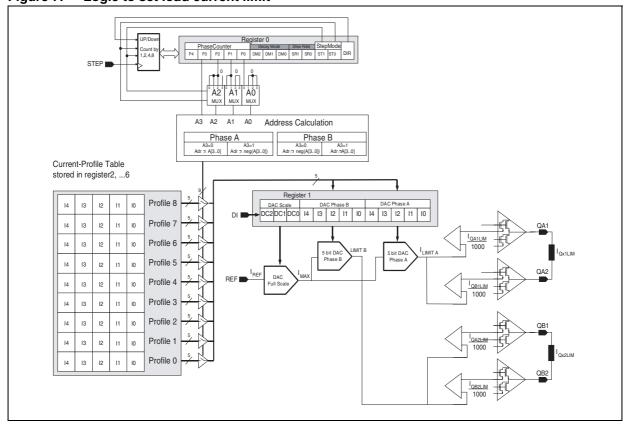
Note: Current profile has to pre set with I4 I3 I2 I1 I0 = 11111 and load to register 1.

Output current limit  $I_{QxnLIM}$  is product of full scale current  $II_{QxnFS_{-}I}$  (bits DC2 DC1 DC0) and value of DAC Phase A/B (bits I4 I3 I2 I1 I0) in register1.

Values of DAC Phase A and B can read out and depends on set up done before:

- 1. direction DIR, stepping mode ST1 ST0 and phase counter P4 P3 P2 P1 P0 in register 0 and
- 2. value of corresponding current profile (for address of current profile entry see also *Figure 3*).

Figure 7. Logic to set load current limit



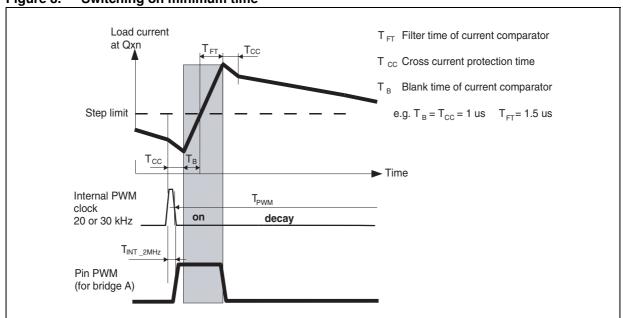
#### 3.4.6 PWM control

Table 13. PWM control (see Figure 4 and Figure 7)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>PWM</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Frequency of PWM cycles	Bit: FRE= 1	-	20.8	-	kHz
'PWM`	Frequency of F will cycles	Bit: FRE= 0	-	31.3	-	kHz
T <sub>MD</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Mixed decay switch off delay time	Bits: DM1 DM0= 0 1	1	4	ı	μs
	wixed decay switch on delay time	Bits: DM1 DM0= 1 0	-	8	-	μs
T <sub>FT</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Glitch filter delay time	Bit: FILTER= 0	-	1.5	-	μs
	Gillon filler delay time	Bit: FILTER= 1	1	2.5	ı	μs
		Bits: SR1 SR0= 0 0	-	0.5	-	μs
T <sub>cc</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Cross current protection time Blank	Bits: SR1 SR0= 0 1	-	1	-	μs
T <sub>B</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	time of comparator	Bits: SR1 SR0= 1 0	-	2	-	μs
		Bits: SR1 SR0= 1 1	-	4	-	μs
		Bits: SR1 SR0= 0 0	-	13	-	V/µs
VSR	Slew rate (dV/dt 30 % - 70 %) @HS	Bits: SR1 SR0= 0 1	-	13	-	V/µs
VON	switches on resistive load of 10 $\Omega$ , VS = 13.5 V	Bits: SR1 SR0= 1 0	-	6 -		V/µs
		Bits: SR1 SR0= 1 1	-	6	-	V/µs

<sup>1.</sup> This parameter is guaranteed by design. Time base is an internal trimmed oscillator of typical 2MHz and it has an accuracy of  $\pm 6$  %.

Figure 8. Switching on minimum time



### 4 Functional description of the logic with SPI

#### 4.1 Motor stepping clock input (STEP)

Rising edge of signal STEP is latched. It is synchronized by internal clock. At next start of a new PWM cycle the new values of output current limit are used to drive motor in next position. Before start new motor step this signal has to be low for at least two internal clock periods to reset latch.

#### 4.2 PWM output (PWM)

This output reflects the current duty cycle of the internal PWM controller of bridge A. High level indicates on state to increase current through load and low level is in off state so load current decreases depending on chosen decay mode.

#### 4.3 Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

This device uses a standard 16 bit SPI to communicate with a microcontroller. The SPI can be driven by a microcontroller with its SPI peripheral running in following mode: CPOL = 0 and CPHA = 0.

For this mode, input data is sampled by the low to high transition of the clock CLK, and output data is changed from the high to low transition of CLK.

A fault condition can be detected by setting CSN to low. If CSN = 0, the DO-pin will reflect an internal error flag of the device which is a logical-or of all status bits in the Status Register (reg 7) and in the current profile register 4 (reg 6). The microcontroller can poll the status of the device without the need of a full SPI-communication cycle.

### 4.4 Chip select not (CSN)

The input pin is used to select the serial interface of this device. When CSN is high, the output pin (DO) will be in high impedance state. A low signal will activate the output driver and a serial communication can be started. The state when CSN is going low until the rising edge of CSN will be called a communication frame.

### 4.5 Serial data in (DI)

The input pin is used to transfer data serial into the device. The data applied to the DI will be sampled at the rising edge of the CLK signal and latched into an internal 16 bit shift register. The first 3 bit are interpreted as address of the data register. At the rising edge of the CSN signal the contents of the shift register will be transferred to the selected data register. The writing to the register is only enabled if exactly 16 bits are transmitted within one communication frame (i.e. CSN low). If more or less clock pulses are counted within one frame the complete frame will be ignored. This safety function is implemented to avoid an activation of the output stages by a wrong communication frame.

Note:

Due to this safety functionality a daisy chaining of SPI is not possible. Instead, a parallel operation of the SPI bus by controlling the CSN signal of the connected ICs is recommended.

#### 4.6 Serial data out (DO)

The data output driver is activated by a logical low level at the CSN input and will go from high impedance to a low or high level depending on the status bit 0 (fault condition). The first rising edge of the CLK input after a high to low transition of the CSN pin will transfer the content of the selected status register into the data out shift register. Each subsequent falling edge of the CLK will shift the next bit out.

### 4.7 Serial clock (CLK)

The CLK input is used to synchronize the input and output serial bit streams. The data input (DI) is sampled at the rising edge of the CLK and the data output (DO) will change with the falling edge of the CLK signal.

#### 4.8 Data register

The device has eight data registers. The first three bits (bit 0 ... bit 2) at the DI-input are used to select one of the input registers. All bits are first shifted into an input shift register. After the rising edge of CSN the contents of the input shift register will be written to the selected Input Data Register only if a frame of exact 16 data bits are detected. The selected register will be transferred to DO during the current communication frame.

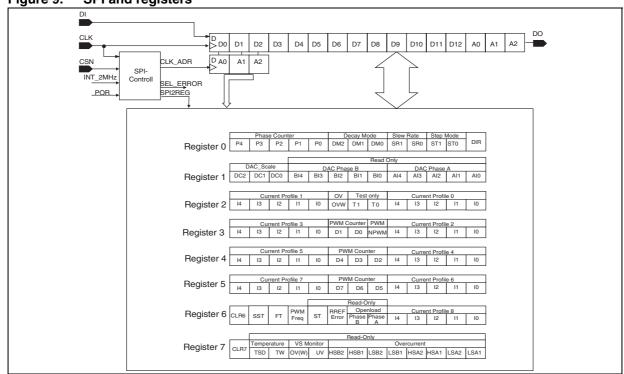


Figure 9. SPI and registers

# 5 SPI - control and status registers

# 5.1 Register 0

Table 14. Register 0

Di+		Pha	ase coul	nter		De	ecay mo	de	Slew	rate	Step	Step mode DII		
Bit	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Access	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Name	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0	DM2	DM1	DM0	SR1	SR0	ST1	ST0	DIR	

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

DIR	This bit controls direction of motor movement. DIR=1 clockwise DIR=0 counter clockwise.
-----	---

ST1 ST0	This bits controls step mode of motor movement (Figure 3).
00	Micro-stepping
01	Mini-stepping
10	Half-stepping
11	Full-stepping

SR1 SR0	This bit controls slew rate of bridge switches. See also parameter <i>Table 13</i>

DM2 DM1 DM0	This bits controls decay mode of output curre	This bits controls decay mode of output current (Figure 3).						
000	Slow decay							
001	Mixed decay, fast decay until $T_{MD} > 4 \mu s$							
010	Mixed decay, fast decay until $T_{MD} > 8 \mu s$	lixed decay, fast decay until T <sub>MD</sub> > 8 μs						
011	Mixed decay, fast decay until current undershoot T <sub>mc</sub> =T <sub>FT</sub> +T <sub>CC</sub>							
100	Auto decay, fast decay without delay time							
101	Auto decay, fast decay until $T_{MD} > 4 \mu s$	Auto decay uses mixed decay automatically						
110	Auto decay, fast decay until T <sub>MD</sub> > 8 μs	to reduce current for next step if required (see <i>Figure 3</i> down right).						
111	Auto decay, fast decay until current undershoot T <sub>mc</sub>	(See Figure 3 down right).						

P4 P3 P2 P1 P0 This bits control position of motor, e.g. 00000 step angle is 0°, 01111 step angle is 180°.

# 5.2 Register 1

Table 15. Register 1

Bit	D	AC sca	le		DA	C phase	е В			DA	C phase	e A	
	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r w	r w	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	DC2	DC1	DC0	BI4	BI3	BI2	BI1	BI0	Al4	Al3	Al2	Al1	AI0

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

Al4 Al3 Al2 Al1 Al0	These bits control DAC of bridge A.	Value depends on address and the value of corresponding				
BI4 BI3 BI2 BI1 BI0	These bits control DAC of bridge B.	current profile.				
DC2 DC1 DC0	These bits set full scale range of limit, e.g. 000 for 100 mA or 111 for e.g. 1500 mA	See also parameter <i>Table 12</i> .				

# 5.3 Register 2

Table 16. Register 2

Bit		Current profile 1					Test only Current profile			file 0			
ы	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	14	13	12	l1	10	OVW	T1	T0	14	I3	12	l1	10

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

14 13 12 11 10	These bits are loaded in register1 DAC Phase A or B if needed.	See also parameter Table 12
T1 T0	Should be programmed to 0.	-
OVW = 0	In case of an overvoltage event (V-SOV OFF) the outputs are switched to high impedance state and the Vs Monitor bit OV is set.	-
OVW = 1	In case of an overvoltage event (V-SOV OFF) the Vs Monitor bit OV is set. The status of the outputs are unchanged.	-

25/40

# 5.4 Register 3

Table 17. Register 3

Bit	Current profile 3					PWM counter F		PWM	Current profile 2				
DIL	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	14	13	12	l1	10	D1	D0	NPWM	14	13	12	I1	10

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

14 13 12 11 10	These bits are loaded in register1 DAC Phase A or B if needed.	See also parameter <i>Table 12</i>
D1 D0	These bits are for threshold value in counter of active time during signal PWM.	-
NPWM	This bit switches internal PWM signal of bridge A to pin PWM if it is set to 0, otherwise pin is in high resistance status.	-

### 5.5 Register 4 and 5

Table 18. Register 4 and 5

Bit	Current profile 5 (7)					PWM counter			Current profile 4 (6)				
ы	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	14	13	12	l1	10	D4(7)	D3(6)	D2(5)	14	13	l2	l1	10

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

14 13 12 11 10	These bits are loaded needed. in register1 DAC Phase A or B if needed.	See also parameter <i>Table 12</i>
D4 D3 D2 (register4)	These bits are for threshold value in counter of active time	
D7 D6 D5 (register5)	during signal PWM. LSB and next value are set in register3 by D0 and D1.	-

# 5.6 Register 6

Table 19. Register 6

	CLR	ST (PWM)	Filter	Freq.	ST	REF ERR	Open	load	Current profile 8				
Bit	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r w	r w	r w	r	r	r	r	r w	r w	r w	r w	r w
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	CLR6	SST	FT	PWM Freq.	ST	RREF Error	Phase B	Phase A	14	13	12	l1	10

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

14 13 12 11 10	These bits are loaded in register1 DAC Phase A or B if needed	See also parameter Table 12					
Phase B Phase A	These bits indicate open load at bridges						
RREF Error	This bit indicates if reference current is OK (150 $\mu$ A < $I_{REF}$ < 25	0 μA), then is RERR=0.					
ST	This bit indicates stall detection.						
PWM Freq.	This bit sets frequency of PWM cycle. FRE=1 frequency 20 kH	lz, FRE=0 frequency 30 kHz					
FT	This bit sets filter time in glitch filter. FT=0 $T_F$ =1.5 $\mu$ s, FT=1 $T_F$	: = 2.5 μs					
SST	This bit specifies output PWM to reflect same logical level like	bit ST.					
CLR6	This bit resets all read only bits to 0 in register 6.						

# 5.7 Register 7

Table 20. Register 7

	CLR	Tempe	erature	VS mo	onitor	Overcurrent							
Bit	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r w	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name	CLR7	TSD	TW	OV(W)	UV	HSB2	HSB1	LSB2	LSB1	HSA2	HSA1	LSA2	LSA1

The meaning of the different bits is as follows:

bit7 bit0	These bits indicate overcurrent in each low side or highside power transistor.
1	overcurrent failure I > 2 A
OV(W) UV	These bits indicates failure at VS (See also parameter Table 9)
01	Voltage at pin VS is too low.
10	Voltage at pin VS is too high.
TSD TW	These bits indicates temperature failure (See also parameter Table 7)
01	Only for information set at temperature warning threshold.
10	In case of thermal shutdown all bridges are switched off. It has to reset by bit CLR7.
CLR7	This bit resets all bits to 0 in register 7.

#### 5.8 Auxiliary logic blocks

#### 5.8.1 Fault condition

Logical level at pin D0 represents fault condition. It is valid from first high to low edge of signal CLK up to transfer of data bit D12. Fault bit is an logical OR of:

Control and status register 6 bit 5 and 6 for open load, bit 7 reference current failure (RERR) and

Control and status register 7 bit 0 to bit 7 for overcurrent, bit 8 and 9 failure at VS (UV,OV) and

bit 10 and bit 11 during high temperature (TW,TSD)

#### 5.8.2 SPI communication monitoring

At the rising edge of the CSN signal the contents of the shift register will be transferred to the selected data register. A counter monitors proper SPI communication. It counts rising edges at pin CLK. The writing to the register is only enabled if exactly 16 bits are transmitted within one communication frame (i.e. CSN low). If more or less clock pulses are counted within one frame the complete frame will be ignored. This safety function is implemented to avoid an activation of the output stages by a wrong communication frame. SPI communication can be checked by loading a command twice and then answer at pin DO must be same.

Note:

Due to this safety functionality a daisy chaining of SPI is not possible. Instead, a parallel operation of the SPI bus by controlling the CSN signal of the connected ICs is recommended.

#### 5.8.3 PWM monitoring for stall detection

Control registers 4, 5, and 3 contain bits D0-D7, use for setting a stall detection threshold. The value in this set of bits determine the minimum time for current rise over one quadrant of motor driving. D7-D0 is compared with the sum of the rise times over one quadrant. When the sum is less than the value stored in D7-D0 the ST bit (register 6 bit 8) is set to a logic "1".

The PWM pin reflects the PWM control signal of the load current in bridge A. This is so after power on when the SST bit (register 6, bit11) is reset to a logic "0". If this bit is set to a logical "1" then status of the ST bit 8 is mirrored to pin PWM. This provides stall detection without the need of reading register 6 through the SPI bus.

# 6 Logic with SPI - electrical characteristics

VS = 7 to 20 V, VCC = 3.0 to 5.3 V, EN=VCC,  $T_j$  = -40 to 150 °C,  $I_{REF}$  = -200  $\mu A$ , unless otherwise specified. The voltages are referred to GND and currents are assumed positive, when the current flows into the pin.

### 6.1 Inputs: CSN, CLK, STEP, EN and DI

Table 21. Inputs: CSN, CLK, STEP, EN and DI

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>in L</sub>	input low level	-	0.3*VCC	0.4*VCC	-	V
V <sub>in H</sub>	input high level	-	-	0.6*VCC	0.7*VCC	V
V <sub>in Hyst</sub>	input hysteresis	-	-	0.1*VCC	-	V
I <sub>CSN in</sub>	pull up current at input CSN	$V_{CSN} = VCC - 1.5 V,$	-50	-25	-10	μΑ
I <sub>CLK in</sub>	pull down current at input CLK	V <sub>CLK</sub> = 1.5 V	10	25	50	μΑ
I <sub>DI in</sub>	pull down current at input DI	V <sub>DI</sub> = 1.5 V	10	25	50	μΑ
I <sub>STEP in</sub>	pull down current at input STEP	V <sub>STEP</sub> = 1.5 V	10	25	50	μΑ
R <sub>EN in</sub>	resistance at input EN to GND	V <sub>EN in</sub> = VCC	110		510	kΩ
C <sub>in</sub> (1)	input capacitance at input CSN, CLK, DI and PWM	0 V < VCC < 5.3 V	-	10	15	pF

<sup>1.</sup> Parameter guaranteed by design.

### 6.2 DI timing

Table 22. DI timing (see Figure 11 and Figure 13) (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>CLK</sub>	Clock period	VCC = 5 V	250	-	-	ns
t <sub>CLKH</sub>	Clock high time	VCC = 5 V	100	-	-	ns
t <sub>CLKL</sub>	Clock low time	VCC = 5 V	100 -		-	ns
t <sub>set CSN</sub>	CSN set up time, CSN low before rising edge of CLK	VCC = 5 V	100	-	-	ns
t <sub>set CLK</sub>	CLK set up time, CLK high before rising edge of CSN	VCC = 5 V	100	-	-	ns
t <sub>set DI</sub>	DI set up time	VCC = 5 V	50	-	-	ns
t <sub>hold DI</sub>	DI hold time	VCC = 5 V	50	-		ns
t <sub>r in</sub>	Rise time of input signal DI, CLK, CSN	CLK, VCC = 5 V -		-	25	ns
t <sub>f in</sub>	Fall time of input signal DI, CLK, CSN	VCC = 5 V	-	- 25		ns

<sup>1.</sup> DI timing parameters tested in production by a passed/failed test:  $T_j$ =-40°C/+25°C: SPI communication @5MHz;  $T_j$ =+125°C: SPI communication @4.25MHz

## 6.3 Outputs: DO, PWM

Table 23. Outputs: DO, PWM

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DOoutL</sub>	Output low level	VCC = 5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 2 mA	-	0.2	0.4	V
$V_{PWMoutL}$	Output low level					V
$V_{DOoutH}$	output high level	VCC = 5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -2 mA	VCC - 0.4	VCC - 0.2	-	V
$V_{PWMoutH}$	output mgm level					•
I <sub>DOoutLK</sub>	Tristate leakage current	V <sub>CSN</sub> = VCC, 0 V < V <sub>DO</sub> < VCC	-10	-	10	μΑ
I <sub>PWMoutLK</sub>	Tristate leakage current	Register3bit5=1 (NPWM) 0 V < V <sub>PWM</sub> < VCC	-10	-	10	μΑ
C <sub>out</sub> (1)	Tristate input capacitance	V <sub>CSN</sub> = VCC, 0 V < VCC < 5.3 V	-	10	15	pF

### 6.4 Output: DO timing

Table 24. Output: DO timing (see Figure 12 and Figure 13)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>r DO</sub>	DO rise time	$C_L = 100 \text{ pF, } I_{load} = -1 \text{ mA}$ - 50		100	ns	
t <sub>f DO</sub>	DO fall time	$C_L = 100 \text{ pF, } I_{load} = 1 \text{ mA}$	-	50	100	ns
t <sub>en DO tri L</sub>	DO enable time from tristate to low level	L   1 / 10au     -   5()		250	ns	
t <sub>dis DO L tri</sub>	DO disable time from low level to tristate	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, I <sub>load</sub> = 4 mA pull- up load to VCC	-	50	250	ns
t <sub>en DO tri H</sub>	DO enable time from tristate to high level	$C_L = 100 \text{ pF}, I_{load} = -1 \text{ mA pull-down load to GND}$	- 50		250	ns
t <sub>dis DO H tri</sub>	DO disable time from high level to tristate	high level to $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}, I_{load} = -4 \text{ mA}$ pull-down load to GND - 50		250	ns	
t <sub>d DO</sub>	DO delay time	$V_{DO} < 0.3 \text{ VCC}, V_{DO} > 0.7$ VCC, $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	-	50	250	ns

### 6.5 CSN timing

Table 25. CSN timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>CSN_HI,min</sub> (1)	CSN high time, active mode	Transfer of SPI-command to Input Register	2	-	-	μs

<sup>1.</sup> Parameter guaranteed by design.

### 6.6 STEP timing

Table 26. STEP timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>STEPmin</sub> (1)	STEP low or high time	-	2	-	-	μs

<sup>1.</sup> Parameter guaranteed by design.

Figure 10. Transfer timing diagram

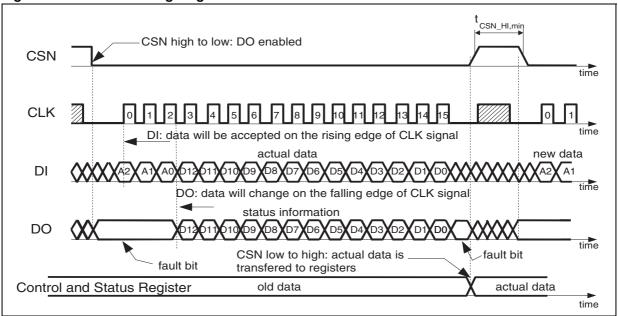
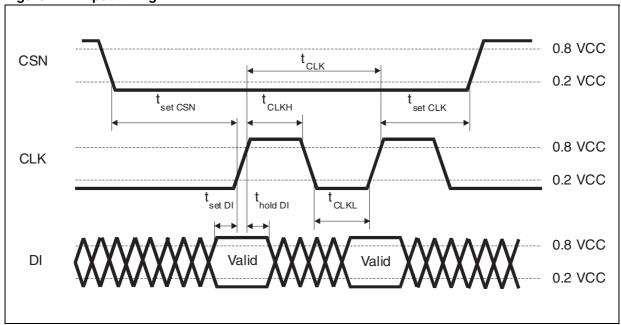


Figure 11. Input timing



**577** 

Figure 12. SPI - DO valid data delay time and valid time

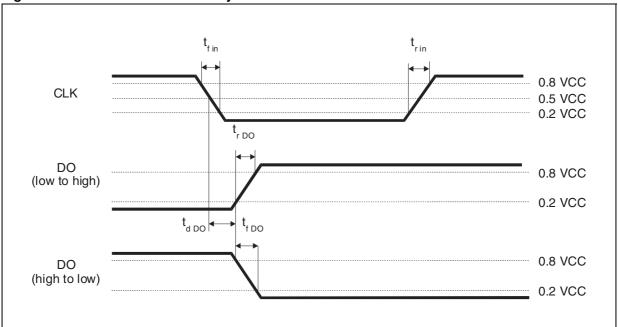


Figure 13. DO enable and disable time

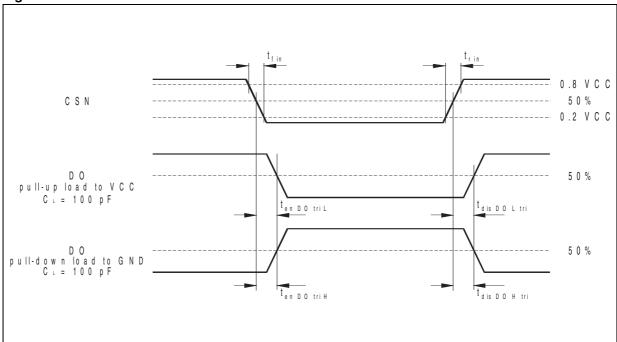
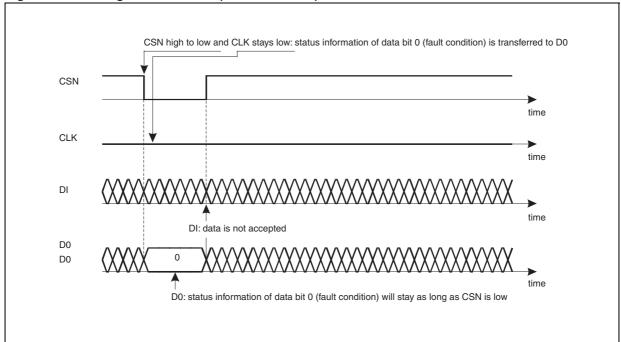


Figure 14. Timing of status bit 0 (fault condition)



L9942 Appendix

### 7 Appendix

#### 7.1 Stall detection

The L9942 contains logic blocks designed to detect a motor stall caused by excessive mechanical load. During a motor stall condition the load current rises much faster than during normal operation. The L9942 measures this time and compares it to a programmed value.

This is done by summing the PWM on times for one full quadrant. For a full wave stepping this is just one value (step 0). For microstepping this includes 8 separate values added together, one for each step. This measurement is only done on phase A during the quadrants where the current is increasing naturally (quadrants 1 and 3 of *Figure 15*); e.g. stall detection is active during phase counter values 1 to 8 and 17 to 24 for DIR=0. During the quadrants where the current is decreasing fast decay recirculation interferes with accurate measurement of this time. If the sum of the PWM on time is less than a programmed threshold stored in D0-D7, stall is detected and indicated as a logic "1" in the stall (ST) bit found in register 6 bit 8 (*Figure 15* bottom). If bit 11 of register 6 is set to logical "1" then the ST bit is mirrored to the PWM pin providing detection externally. The register values DT7-DT0 store the threshold value in 16us intervals. These bits can be found interstitially in register 3 (D0, D1), register 4 (D2, D3, D4) and register 5 (D5, D6, D7).

Care should be taken when deciding the threshold timing. Motor current slew rates are dependant on the driving voltage, the actual speed of the motor, the back EMF of the motor as well as the motor and the inductance. Be sure to set your threshold well away from what can be seen in normal operation at any temperature.

### 7.2 Step clock input

The Step clock input allows to run one device in micro-step mode, or several devices simultaneously with cost effective 8 bit  $\mu$ Controller. In case of the L9942, the SPI communication link provides only the settings for motor operation mode. Motor commutation as high duty process is outsourced to a parallel driven pin. Without this step clock input, the SPI command would also have to clock the motor, leading to a high SPI speed. For full micro-step operation or simultaneous motor drive, an 8 bit  $\mu$ Controller could be rapidly overloaded.

# 7.3 Load current control and detection of overcurrent (shortages at outputs)

The L9942 controls load current in the two full bridges by using a pulls with modulation (PWM) regulator. The mirrored output current of active HS switch is compared with a programmed reference current (e.g. in figure A2 HSA1 and HSB2). Bridge is switched off if current has exceeded the programmed limit value. A second comparator of the related LS switch uses the mirrored load current to detect an overcurrent to ground during ON state of bridges (e.g. in *Figure 16* LSA2 and LSB1). The event of shortage from output to supply voltage VS is detectable, but short current between outputs is limited through PWM controller and so an overcurrent failure will not occur.

Load currents decrease more or less fast during OFF state of bridges depending on selected decay mode. Slow decay mode is released by activating the HS switches of the

Appendix L9942

bridge and current comparator has as new reference the overcurrent limit. A shortage to ground can be detected, but not between the outputs.

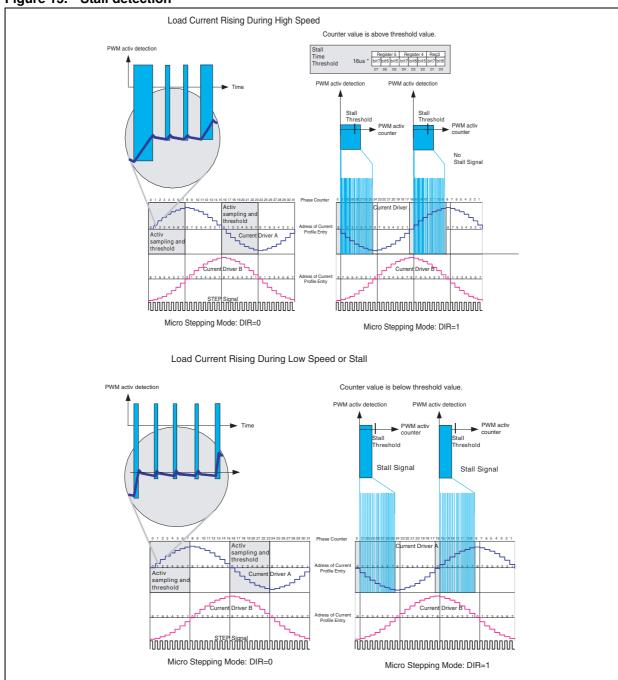
Is it recommended to use the different fast decay modes too, especially in period if the load current has to reduce from step to step. The duration of fast decay can set by fixed time ore that it depends on the comparator signal utilizing the second current mirror at LS switch. There can be monitored the undershoot of bridge current during OFF state.

Fast decay can be seen as switching the bridge in opposite direction, if it is compared to ON state before. The load current control at HS switch is not used, but the comparator is still active. The reference value is changed to overcurrent limit and a shortage to ground or now between the outputs too will result in a signal. The internal filter time of at least 4 us will inhibit the signal in many applications. Then you can use the mode "auto decay without any delay time" (On Section 5.1 mode 100). On page 12 you can find in the lower part of Figure 3 the phase counter values, when fast decay as only part of mixed decay is used and the shortages can be detected during a longer time. After this it is signalized in register 7 as overcurrent in HS switch (e.g. in Figure 17 HSA1).

34/40

L9942 Appendix

Figure 15. Stall detection



Appendix L9942

Counter value changes after an signal at STEP to next one depending on selected stepping mode described in figure 3 (e.g. during micro stepping to value 2) . 0 0 0 1 DM2 DM1 DM0 SR1 SR0 0 0 STEP A0 MUX A2 MUX Address Calculation Phase A Phase B PWM Control With HS Current Monitoring A3=1 A3=0 A3=1 Adr a A[3..0] Adr a neg(A[3..0]) Adr neg(A[3..0]) Overcurrent Detection At LS Switch Current-Profile Table stored in register2, ...6 Profile 8 Phase Counter 0 1 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 3 Profile 7 Current Driver A Profile 6 0 Adress of Current Profile 5 0 0 Profile Entry Phase A Profile 4 0 1 1 0 Profile 3 0 0 0 Current Driver B 0 0 Profile 2 0 Profile Entry Phase B Profile 1 0 0 1 0 Profile 0 0 **HS Current** Register 1 Monitoring 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 (Load control) 95 mA LIMIT HSA REF 200 uA LS Current Monitoring OC LSB1 (Overcurrentl) LS2 on LS Current LIMIT **HS Current** Monitoring Monitoring (Overcurrent) (Load control)

Figure 16. Reference generation for PWM control (switch on)

L9942 Appendix

Counter value changes after an signal at STEP to next one depending on selected stepping mode described in figure 1.2 (e.g. during micro stepping to value 2) . Register 0 0 0 0 0 1 DM2 DM1 DM0 SR1 SR0 STEP I Auto Decay A0 MUX Mixed Decay Fast and Slow Slow Decay A2 Α1 A0 Address Calculation Decay Phase B Phase A A3=0 A3=1 Adr = A[3..0] Adr = neg(A[3..0]) Adr = neg(A[3..0]) Adr =A[3..0] Current-Profile Table stored in register2, ...6 Profile 8 **Phase Counter** 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Profile 7 0 Current Driver A Profile 6 0 1 Adress of Current Profile Entry Profile 5 0 Phase A Profile 4 1 0 1 1 0 Profile 3 1 0 0 0 1 Current Driver B Profile 2 0 0 0 1 Adress of Current Profile Entry Phase B Profile 1 0 0 0 1 1 Profile 0 0 0 **HS Current** Register 1 Monitoring 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 (Overcurrent) 95 mA 95mA \* 30/31 = 91.9mA 100mA \* 6/31 = 18.4mA OC HSA HS1 on 2mA 5 bit DAC Phase A 2mA REF 200 uA Slow **HS Current** Decay 1000 Monitoring (Overcurrent) OC HSB HS2 on 2mA **Fast** Decay **HS Current** Monitoring (Overcurrent) LS Current Monitoring (Load Control)

Figure 17. Reference generation for PWM control (decay)

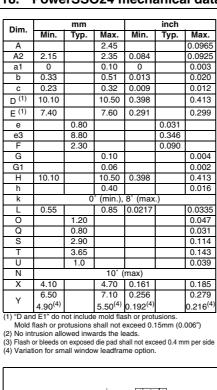
**Package information** L9942

#### 8 **Package information**

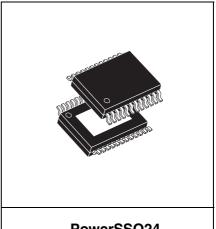
In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com.

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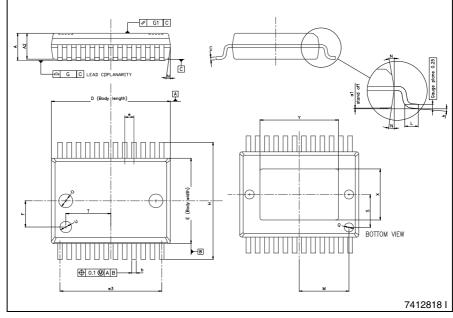
Figure 18. PowerSSO24 mechanical data and package dimensions







PowerSSO24 (Exposed pad down)



L9942 Revision history

# 9 Revision history

Table 27. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
10-Nov-2005	1	Initial release.
04-May-2006	2	Feature list updated. Part numbers updated.
21-Sep-2006	3	Feature list updated.  Table 21 on page 28 updated.
09-Jul-2007 4		Updated the order codes (see <i>Table 1: Device summary on page 1</i> ). Changed the status from Preliminary data to Datasheet.
02-Feb-2009 5		Updated the following tables: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Updated the following chapters: 2.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7.
15-May-2009	6	Updated Figure 18: PowerSSO24 mechanical data and package dimensions on page 38.

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40/40 Doc ID 11778 Rev 6